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SECRETARY GRESHAM DEAD

THE END CAME AT 18 MINUTES PAST 1 THIS MORNING.

A Sudden Collapse Early Last Evening that surprised and Shocked His Family and the Public-His Allment Was Acute Pleurisy, Complicated with Pacumonta and Heart Fallure-His Wife and Daugh. ter at His Bedside when He Died. WASHINGTON, May 28. Secretary Gresham died at 1:15 o'clock this morning. No death could be more quiet, more calm, or more peaceful.

For two hours preceding dissolution there had been no indication either of a pulse or heart beat. He lay during the time with his head resting on the arms of his daughter, Mrs. Andrews, while his devoted wife sat by his side, his hands clapsed in hers, his face so turned that his last conscious gaze should rest upon

And so the minutes dragged slowly on until the end came. He was conscious to the last. He suffered greatly during the preceding fortyeight bours after the pneumonic symptoms were complicated with his diseases, and was only temporarily relieved by frequent hypodermic

But as the end approached his suffering disappeared, and he passed away as quietly as a little child sinking to slumber in the arms of its mother.

Arrangements for the funeral will be made after Mr. Otto Gresham, son of the deceased, shall arrive in Washington this moving from



WALTER Q. GRESHAM

During last evening the hotel lobbles were thronged with prominent Administration officials and others, all anxious to learn the truth of the widespread rumor that the Secretary was dead. On the outside of the hotel, just under the viudow of the sick room, there was another group of anxious waiters, keeping watch on the carriages of the three doctors within. Private Secretary Thurber hurried through the corridor from the sick room and went rapidly over to the Executive Mansjon to communicate with the President, who was still at Woodley. The chilian Minister and his Secretary, together with the Japanese Minister and two attaches. tashed up to the door of the annex to the Arlington, in which Secretary Greekarn has his tpariments, and inquired of the man at the loor if the report that the Secretary was dead ma true. The foreign callers were informed that the Secretary was still alive, but the latest reports from the sick man indicated that he was very near death's door. They expressed their profound sympathy, left their cards, and burried away.

A few minutes later Mrs. Carlisle, accompaaled by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin, appeared at the door to make inquiry perning the report of the Secretary's death. At the same time Secretary and Mrs. Lamont were with Secretary Gresham's family in the apartment adjoining the sick room. Shortly after 9 o'clock Dr. Prentiss, one of the attending physicians, came out into the corridor and mid that an operation had just been performed. In the corridor at the time were (hief Justice Fuller, Associate Justice Harlan, Senator Gorman, Assistant Adjutant-General Corbin of the army, Assistant Postmaster-General Frank Jones, Comptroller Eckles, Civil Service Commissioner Rice, several clerks from the Department of State, and Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell. Assistant Secretary of State t'hl was in and out of the Gresham apartments at various times during the evening, and kept the anxious crowd informed as to the progress of the battle being waged by the physi-

The Secretary's sudden relapse, which resulted in the complete collapse of his system, was a shocking surprise to his family, his physiclans, and the public. That he has been serieasly ill for several weeks was generally known, but the past few days he was thought to be on the road to rapid recovery. During the early stages of his disease he was not properly taken ill enough to be under the constant care of a physician. It is stated by a close friend of the Secretary that the first doctor called into the case was under the impression that his patient was afflicted with gall stones, and treated him accordingly. It was afterward learned that the filness was due chiefly to a secre cold caught by the Socretary while driving during the unusually damp weather that has marked the season in Washington. I se cold was aggravated by a chronic stomach trouble and diseased kidneys, there being, however, no symptoms of Bright's disease.

member of the Cabinet said a few days ago to THE SUN reporter, when asked why the Secetary of State was so subject to attacks of sickhese, "Because he don't take care of himself. He is imprudent at all times, and thinks of Gresnam last of all. He smokes enough long black vigars in a day to kill any man, and we have all advised him to quit the habit."

br. W. W. Johnson, who is in charge of Secretary tiresham's case, made the following comment to THE SUN reporter last evening re-

garding his distinguished patient's case: We cannot account for the latest sudden attack. The Secretary could not have taken cold, for he has not been out of bed for several weeks, and he has not subjected himself to the possibilities of catching cold. He has been a very amiable patient, and has followed our directions and submitted to our treatment with the greatest faith possible. There is also no foundation for the report published in a New York newspaper this morning, that his relapse was brought on by an attack of indirection, produced by eating some sliced tomates. He has no trouble digasting the food we have given him, which has consisted of delicate pieces of chicken, occasionally a piece of squab, a lamb chop, or a nice tender piece of steak. Rice and hominy have also been served to him in small quantities. I mention these to show that his digestion has been excellent.

Only last week, "continued Dr. Johnson, "I was congratulating him upon his improvement, and I said that he might be able to be up by next Tuesday (that is to-morrow). We had about fixed upon that day for his getting up. Suddelly this unlimourary complication made its appearance.

Dr. Johnson gave out this statement: the greatest faith possible. There

ory this fullmonary complication made its scarance."

The Johnson gave out this statement:

Mr. Gresham's illness has been an acute of the following state of the following on May 1, and May 18 his condition was entirely favorable, and his speedy recovery was confidently perfect. On May 25 symptoms of a relapse learned, due to the development of acute cumonia. His present alarming condition is to weakness of the heart's action, and there his to be little or no hope of his recovery."

It legrants have been sent to Secretary Carle in Kentucky and Secretary Smith in corris, and both are now heatening to Wash-circy of the Freasury will thus be brought to a close close.

The official statement given out by the Secre-tary's physicians last night as to his condition

shows that it has been much more serious since Saturday last than either they or the others who had admission to the sick room would aeknowledge. Since the pneumonic symptons appeared, injections of nitro-glycerine and strychnine have been administered freely, and this afternoon and last night normal saline injections, aggregating several quarts, were given.

During yesterday the Secretary lay in a stupor, which was the foundation for the report that he was "resting easily." As soon as the physicians, however, realized that the end was approaching, the heroic measures usual in such cases were salopted. Notwithstanding their efforts the patient sank rapidly. The physicians in attendance were Mesars. W. W. Johnston and Prentiss of this city, the latter having been called into the case within the nast few days, Last evening Dr. Van Renssalaer was also called in, and it was he who performed the operation of injecting the normal saline.

The Secretary, who has been conscious during his entire illiness, seems to have been more concerned for his wife than for himself. He realized yesterday that the end was approaching, but his constant suggestion, made in feeble whispers to his daughter, was: "Look out for your mother; give her all your attention; don't worry about me."

The news of Secretary Gresham's relapse did not become known until 8 o'clock last evening at which hour his niece, Mrs. Fuller, the wife of Capt. Fuller of the army, was sent for, it spread rapidly, and by 8 o'clock scores of persons prominent in public life had called to express their sympathy. Among the early callers were Secretary and Mrs. Lamont. Mr. Thurber, the President's private secretary, also arrived at an early hour, and was requested to notify the President at the Secretary was rapidly sinking. He did so, and later in the evening communicated the fact to the press that the President was detained at Woodley by illness; that he desired to come to the city as soon as the sinformation of the Secretary's serious condition was made known to him,

sician.

The only persons who have been admitted to the privacy of the sick room are Mrs. Gresham, her daughter, Mrs. Andrews of Chicago, and the latter's husband. Mrs. Gresham has scarcely left her husband's room since his illness be-

iy iert her husband's room since his illness be-can a month ago.

She has been plucky and courageous and has been hopeful until to-day that the Secretary's life would be snared. When she realized to-day the apparent impossibility of his recovery she manifested her emotion reneated but her bers it manifested her emotion repeatedly, but bore it as bravely as her exhausted condition would permit.

Walter Quintin Gresham was one of the few Walter Quintin Gresham was one of the few remaining log-cabin statesmen. He was born on March 17, 1832, in an old-fashioned farmhouse near Lanesville, Harrison county, Ind., about a hundred miles down the Ohio River from ex-President Benjamin Harrison's birthplace. His parents were of English descent. His father, William Gresham, was Sheriff of the backwoods county, and he was shot to death while attempting to arrest an outlaw. Walter Gresham was at that time 2 years old, and next to the youngest of a family of five children. His grandfather, George Gresham, had been one while attempting to arrest an outlaw. Walter Gresham was at that time 2 years old, and next to the youngest of a family of five children. His grandiather, George Gresham, had been one of the pioneer settlers of the State. Walter Gresham's opportunities for schooling were limited. In his boyhood he followed the plough by day and studled his books at night. His mother was poor, but plucky, and she managed the farm and kept the family together. Walter went to the district school until he was 10 years old, and then he obtained a clerkship in the County Auditor's office, which paid his board and expenses and permitted him to attend the Corydon Seminary for two years. He attended Bloomington University for a year, and then returned to Corydon, where he studied law in the office of Judge William A. Porter. He was admitted to the bar when he was 22 years old, and began to practise law. Gresham was a Whig in politics, and his periner, Thomas C. Slaughter, afterward Judge of the Circuit Court, was in 1856 a delegate from Indiana to the Philadelphia Convention that nominated Fremont. Young Gresham began his active political career by stumping the State for "the Pathfinder." He was nominated for the Legislature in 1860, as a Republican, and was elected in a strongly Democratic district.

When the war broke out Gresham was the Captain of the military company in Corydon, known as the Spencer Riffes. He refused a receivation to the Legislature and enlisted as a private in the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment. Almost immediately he was selected as the Captain of the military company in Corydon, which he received. While in command of a division of Sherman's army at Leggett's Hill, before Atlanta, Gen. Gresham hear of Grant at Vicksburg, and after the surrender Grant and Sherman united in recommending him for a Brigadier-General's commission, which he received. While in command of a division of Sherman's army at Leggett's Hill, before Atlanta, Gen. Gresham the Collectorship of the Port of New Orleans, and subsequently the District

orients, and shosequently the District Attorneyship of Indiana. Both of these offers were refused.

Gen, Gresham twice ran for Congress, and was defeated by Michael C. Kerr. He accepted President Grant's appointment as United States District Judge for Indiana in 1869, and during the twelve years that he held that District Judgship not one of his decisions was reversed. President Arthur called him from the beach to become a member of his Cabinet in 1883, and since that time Mr. Gresham has been a conspicuous and erratic figure in national politics. He took the portfolio in President Arthur's Cabinet left vacant by the death of Postmaster-General Howe. Perhaps the most noticeable incident of his career as Postmaster-General was the exclusion of the Louisiania Lottery Company from the use of the mail. Near the close of President Arthur's term, on the death of Secretary Folger, Mr. Gresham was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Gresham, however, longed for a return to the bench, and in the closing days of the Arthur Administration he was appointed Circuit Judge, to succeed Judge Drummond for the Seventh Judgea, to succeed Judge Brummond for the Seventh Judgical district. This was an appointment for life, and Judge Gresham's friends believed when he accepted it that he had hidden farewell to politics. His most famous decision was in the Wallash cases in 1886. He then took control of the roads in that system which were east of the Mississippi River and placed them in the hands of Judge Gooley as receiver.

then took control of the roads in that system which were east of the Mississippi River and placed them in the hands of Judge Cooley as receiver.

Judge Gresham and Benjamin Harrison were rivals for the control of Indiana politics, and they have never been friendly. Harrison's following in Indiana has always been a little stronger than Gresham's, and perhaps in this may be found a partial explanation of Mr. Gresham's erratic political career. In 1884 there was slight talk of Judge Gresham as the Republican Presidential candidate. Four years later he was considered more than a possibility, but the man who defeated him in the canvass for United States Senator for Indiana in 1880 came in ahead in the race again. Judge Gresham had paved the way for revolting from the party, at whose birth he had assisted during the time that he was in President Arthur's Cablinet. One of his last acts as a member of that Administration was a speech delivered in Wall street in which, although Bhaine, the Republican candidate for President, was daily turning every protectionist argument to account, he maintained that there should be a revision of the tariff and a reduction of the surplus revenue. President Harrison had the opportunity of his political career to heal an old sore and disarm his canemies at home by appointing Judge Gresham to the Supreme beach, but he didn't do it. The feeling between the Harrison men and the Gresham men in Indiana was for years a bitter one, and there was not as much surprise as might have been expected when Judge Gresham announced his intention of voting for Grover Cleveland in the last Presidential campaign. In his letter, dated Oct. 27, 1892, and addressed to Major Bluford Wilson, he announced that he thought a Republican could vote for Mr. Cleveland in the last Presidential campaign. In his letter, dated Oct. 27, 1892, and addressed to Major Bluford Wilson, he announced that he hought a Republican could vote for Mr. Cleveland in the last Presidential campaign. In his letter, dated to Gresham as Secre

been. In accord with the policy of President Cleveland.

Judge Gresham was married in 1858. His wife was a Kentuckyisn. They had two childrenason, Otto Gresham, and a daughter, now Mrs. Andrews. Judge Gresham, and a daughter, now Mrs. Andrews. Judge Gresham's personal appearance was that of a handsome man. His bearing was soldierly and manly. He was broad and square shouldered, with a figure that was athletic and symmetrical. His hair was thick and of a whittish gray, and he wore it combed back from a forehead that was not especially prominent. He was somewhat careless in his attire, and apparently paid very little attention to it. He was a man of quick temper, and there are instances on record where it got the better of him while he was on the bench.

Quizzing the Police About Their Clubs. Five thousand circulars were sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday to the different station houses for distribution among the mem-bers of the department. The circulars when re-turned to the Police Board must state whether or not the signer belongs to any organi-zation, social, political, or benevolent. The name or names of such organizations must also be given, and the circulars must be returned before June 1.

DAY DARKENED AT NOON.

GLOOM LIKE NIGHT DESCENDS UPON THE CITY.

Darkness like that of night settled on this city at noon yesterday. In all the office buildings business was suspended, or lights were turned on, and when the darkness was over, without any disaster, people drew a long breath and congratulated themselves that nothing dreadful had happened. A tornado was the least that might have been expected from the appearance

There was some rain early in the morning. and then the sky cleared up, promising a fair day. It was a promise soon broken, A little before noon black clouds overspread the heavens and a torrent of rain came down. It continued for a few minutes, during which the sky darkened and the probabilities of a mild thunderstorm were outlined in flickers of lightning. Up to this time the darkness was such as comes with an overcast sky; but now the strange part of the storm came. The rain slackened, and darkness fell with the rapidity of the coming of night on a theatre stage. Still the light failed, and over the sky spread, with a ghastly effect, a livid green hue, shading to a pale yellow in the west. It was as if the sky were arranging itself for the enactment of one of Mr. Clark Russell's storm scenes.

People in the street stopped and looked up in wonder and some alarm. A light breeze stirred stopped and the atmospheric quiet, contrasting with the alarming hue of the heavens, was ominous. Light began to appear here and there in the big office buildings, and the Broadway cars, with lamps burning, flickered weirdly through the gloom. The Produce Exchange and other exchanges stopped business temporarily while lights were rigged up. From somewhere in the depths of dimness came a cold breeze that sent the mercury in the street thermometers sliding down the tube. Then a flash of lightning tore the gloom apart, and the thunder clap following instantaneously shook down a torrent of rain that hissed in the vehemence of its driving force. In an instant

shook down a torrent of rain that hissed in the vehemence of its driving force. In an instant the pavements were affood, and those who were abroad added wet shoulders to their wet feet a moment later, for a swift wind came from the northwest and whirled the rain in spirals about them, driving it under umbrelius, which it rudely buffeted about, until the owners were glad to run for more stable shelter. In the midst of the downpour the sky lightened as strangely as it had darkened.

From the western horizon a line of blackness sped up the heavens like the drawing of a curtain, leaving an area of lighter cloud behind. The green light faded away. Within five minutes after the falling of the dense darkness it was gone, and nothing worse followed than a lively wind and a duil, dismal downpour that lasted until mid-afternoon. The bright flash of lightning in the beginning of the storm struck the building at 179 Front street, and frightened a number of horses and men who were standling about. There were a few other flashes of lightning, but none was very brilliant.

Broadway, in the shopping district, was less crowded than usual before the storm, but there were a great many women hurrying from store to store in the intervals between showers. Nothing was so romarkable as their complete disappearance as soon as the heavy downpour commenced. At 19:20 o'clock a reporter rode on a cable car from Thirty-ninth street down to Fourteenth, and the women seen could have been counted on the fingers. In almost every doorway a group of men was standing, but the woman were nowhere is sight. The first drops of the rain might have floated them all out of New York so far as they were to be seen on Broadway from 12:15 P. M. to 1 o'clock. They were not in the cable cars, for these were sparingly filled, and their occupants were almost exclusively men. They may all have taken refuge in the hig shops, but wherever they went they got well out of sight.

Shortly after the noon hour, when the city was enveloped in darkness, the business of Sup

TROLLEY BUMPS IN THE STORM.

and thrown forward a distance of over thirty feet before the car could be stopped. He was very much scared, but when he was taken to the Long Island College Hospital it was found that no bones had been broken and that he had escaped with severe contusions on the head, legs, and arms.

A trolley car on the Third avenue line collided with a coal wagon at the corner of Third avenue and Degraw street yesterday, hurling the wagon against a big pole in front of John E. Borden's saloon. The pole was broken, and a splinter of it crashed through the saloon window and aid some damage. The wagon was wrecked,

with petit larceny. The complainant was Principal Shaul of the school. He said that on Saturday morning he noticed that the waste paper basket and its contents had been burned, his yachting cap and a part of the wainscoting of the house had been scorched, and a box of steel pens had been taken from his deak.

The youngster confessed that he had taken the pens to give to his playmates. He said he had crawled through a broken window of the school on Friday night, and, in lighting matches to see how to get about had accidentally set fire to the waste paper basket. He had used the principal's yachting cap to amother the flamys. The boy was held for trial.

JAPAN IN FORMOSA

returned to Macao for Instructions.

MADRID, May 27.—The Republican leader in

he island of Formosa has cabled a salutation to

TOKIO, May 10, via San Francisco, May 27,-

Early in March the German representative in

Tokio transmitted to the Japanese Minister of

Foreign Affairs a telegram conveying to Japan

annex territory on the mainland she would find

herself opposed by a coalition of European

powers. No definite information of Germany's

coalition with France and Russia was conveyed

to Japan until after the treaty of peace had been

signed at Shimonoscki on April 20, and ratified

The Japanese statesmen yielded to the men-

ace of the three powers, after assuring them-

selves of its earnestness. They could not choose

but yield. Japan's fleet of thirty ships, all told.

had been engaged in warlike operations for ten

months consecutively. Many of the vessels

need extensive repairs, and few are in thorough

fighting trim. Russia has now twenty-seven

ships on this station, and France has seven.

The Russian squadron are armored vessels for

more powerful than anything Japan possesses.

There could be no manner of doubt about the

result of a maritime struggle. Japan's shores

would soon be at the mercy of her enemies, and

her armies in Manchuria would be lost. There

SHOTS FOR OTSTER PIRATES.

First Serious Affray in the Riparina War on Belaware Bay,

between the Delaware Bay oyster pirates and the owners of riparian rights took place to-day.

and although the result was not accompanied

by loss of life there was much excitement while

The battle began early this morning, when

six sloops and two schooners started to dredge

on the Fortesque natural growth beds, which

extend northwest and south from the For-

tesque house. The boats which defled the

riparian owners by during to take oysters

Cottingham, and the sloop George M. Ackiey of

Maurice River, and the sloops Francis J. Camp-

bell, J. F. Armstrong, Emily Smith, Hunter, and

The boats were 200 or 300 yards off shore

tacking over the beds and filling up fast. Sud-

dealy the crack of a rifle and a bullet hole

dealy the crack of a rine and a scampbell through the mainsail of the Francis J.Campbell told the oystermen that they were attacked. Another shot followed, and then another.

Cant. Oliver Sneed of the schooner Volunteer

AN A. P. A. MURDER IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, May 27.—Dominick Kenrus of 55

Cottage street was shot and killed by Egbert H.

Chatfield of 622 Genesce street last night in the

barroom of a hotel on Plymouth avenue. Soon

after the shooting the murderer gave himself

up to the police. The shooting was done in the

presence of several persons. On the way to the

saloon the conversation took a religious turn,

and Chatfield remarked to Kearns that he was

a member of the A. P. A., and was not ashamed

MOTORMAN'S SKULL FRACTURED.

That's Why the Trolley Car Didn't Stop to

Let Of Passengers.

A passenger wanted to get off a cross-town

trolley car as it was in Madison avenue, near

the Madison avenue bridge over the Harlem

the conductor went forward to talk to the motorman, A. A. Mulley of 128th street and Second avenue.

Mulley was found hanging unconscious over the dashboard. His skull was fractured at the base. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital. It was thought he had struck his head against a trolley pole in 135th street.

When cabic car 125 of the Columbus avenue line reached the switch at Ninety-seventh street, where cables are changed, about 10 o'clock last night, the gripman, William Wallace, got hold of the wrong cable.

The result was that the car was brought to a standstill at Ninety-eighth street with such suddenness that Wallace was thrown over the dashboard. He was badly bruised.

William Cotter, the conductor, was hurled the length of the ear. Laura Sial, a girl of 13, who, with her father and mother, was a passenger, was thrown down and her head cut. A delay of three-quarters of an hour was caused by the accident.

NO DRINKING HUSBANDS.

The Banbury Anti-Marrying Young Women

Now Number 400.

DANBURY, May 27.—The temperance society

composed of young women who have pledged themselves not to marry a man who drinks in-

men of Bethel, about three miles from here,

toxicants now numbers 400, and the young we

The Points of "Chester" Suspenders

Ward B. Smith of Somers Point.

from the bed were the schooners Volunteer and

PORT NORRIS, N. J., May 27,- The first battle

was no alternative but to surrender.

the affray lasted:

a friendly warning that if she attempted to

the King and asks for protection.

ubsequently by the Mikado,

Hono Kono, May 27 .- A fleet of Japanese war ships has arrived at Tamsul, on the north-

west coast of Formosa. Fighting is expected. Business Suspended in Supreme Court. LONDON, May 27. The Standard will to-morrow publish a despatch from Shanghai saying Chambers-Gas Bills Increased All Over that the Chinese officials at Tamsui refused to allow the Japanese to land, whereupon the ships

Town-The Cause of the Phenomenon. of things.

lawyer rather impatiently said:

"Your Honor, I would like you to look over those papers and sign them as soon as possible." Judge Ingraham replied: "I would like to oblige you, but it is so dark that I cannot read the papers."

The interior of the Criminal Court building presented a dismal aspect. The gaslights in all the elevators went out. On the lower floors of the building the lights dwindled to a mere glimmer, and it was difficult to recognize a face at a distance of two yards. All the gas jets in the Coroners' court had to be lighted, and they were kept burning during the afternoon.

The cause of the remarkable manifestation, according to Sergeant Dunn of the Weather Bureau, was primarily an area of low pressure passing over this region. As the centre of the storm passed over the city the wind shifted from east and south to northwest, and the atmosphere did a lighting change act, for within two minutes the temperature went down 7° and the wind rose from eight miles an hour to thirty-six miles an hour in three minutes more. The sudden darkness was due to the rapid condensation in the atmosphere caused by the cold air rushing in and clashing with the warmer air, and this accasioned also the heavy rainfall. A dense fog blowing in under the clouds gave the livid green hue to the sky, and when the strong wind blew the mist away this color disappeared. Under just such conditions, only more intense, tornadoes are formed, and the city was fortunate in getting all the atmospheric appearances of a tornado without the reality. About 1.05 inches of rain fell between 8 o'clock yesterday morning and 3 in the afternoon, most of it during the two hours after noon.

West of here the temperature was much lower. At 8 o'clock this morning the thermometer at Albany registered 60°, and at Oswego 48°. This may mean that western New York got some very bad weather, and Mr. Dunn said that he would not be surprightened gray of light clouds. Fair, cool weather is predicted for today, and warmer weather for to-morrow. The storm was

River, at 10:45 last night. The conductor pulled the bell for the motorman to stop. The car didn't stop, and the passenger jumped off. The same performance was repeated twice, and then, as the car stopped at the end of the route, the conductor went forward to talk to the motorman, A. A. Mulley of 128th street and Second avenue.

The Fender of One Car Probably Saves a Man's Life-A Wagon Wrecked. During the severe rain storm yesterday Bollernaker Martin Foley, 23 years old, of 101 Harrison street, Brooklyn, started on a run across Columbia street, near Harrison street, with his umbrella closely drawn over his head. Before he had crossed the track he was struck by the fender of trolley car 3,338 of the cross-town line and thrown forward a distance of over thirty

In Hunting for Them Ex-Justice Suther Grover Cleveland Sutherland, the ten-year old son of ex-Justice Kenneth F. Sutherland of Coney Island, who is serving a term in Sing Sing, was arraigned yesterday before Fire Marshal Brymer and Deputy Fire Marshal Rice at Coney Island, charged with trying to set fire to Public School No. 100, at Coney Island, and with petit larceny. The complainant was Prin-

DEPEW'S HARMONY DINNER The Chinese Act in an Unfriendly Way.

HARRISON, REED, PLATT, MILLER, M'KINLEY, AND STRONG INVITED.

The Ohloan Seems to Be Willing to Be Out of Ohio While His State Convention Is Meld and Foraker Is Prowling with a Big Knife-The Question Is Can He Keep His Own State Delegation Next Year !

The Hon. Chauncey Mitchell Depew has invited twenty-four eminent Republicans to be his guests at his home to-morrow night. He is to give a dinner to the Hop. Benjamin Harrison, who once requested Dr. Depew to become his Secretary of State. Dr. Depew declined yesterday to give the names of his twenty-four guests on the ground that some might be deterred from accepting, and he did not wish to give out the names until to-morrow. It is known, though, that Mr. Depew has invited Mr. Harrison, Mr. Platt, Warner Miller, Representative Thomas B. Reed, Gov. William Mc-Kinley of Ohio, and Mayor Strong. And Dr. Depew said that it was to be a harmony dinner. and that most of those to whom he has sent invitations have accepted them.

Mr. Depew is a member of the Republican State Advisory Committee, along with Mr. Platt and Mr. Miller. For instance, Mr. Platt and Mr. Miller fought day and night for over a week to defeat Mr. Harrison's renomination at Minneapolis. They didn't care a cent for McKinley, but they used McKinley and Blaine as a ciub to thump Harrison, and Dr. Depew and Gen. John C. New and their friends used the prestige of Harrison's Administration and the votes of his Federal officeholders to bring about the renomination of Harrison. The members of the Republican National Committee could tell of other influences of a more potent nature on that occasion. The fight in the Committee of Credentials will long be remembered in the national politics of the country as most scandalous in its termination. Matt Quay says so, and he ought to

Gov. McKinley is to be here within twentyfour hours. It is an odd time for him to come, for the Republican State Convention of Ohio, which is to nominate his successor, meets in Zanesville to-day and to-morrow, and Gov. McKinley is more interested than any other person in Ohio in the result of this Convention.
There are over fifteen Republican candidates
for the nomination for Governor. The McKinley candidate is George K. Nash of Columbus.
and the ostensible candidate of the Foraker
people is Ass. Bushnell of Springfield. Mr.
Bushnell has been in town, at the Holland
House, within the last few days, but has returned to his home in Springfield. Among
the other candidates are James H. Hoyt of
Cleveland, a brother of Colgate Hoyt of New
York city; Orlando M. Poe, State Auditor of
Bowling Green; Guy Majors, Mayor of Toledo;
Lieut.-Gov. A. L. Harris of Eaton, Preble
county, McKinley's second choice; R. M. Nevin
of Dayton, John H. Doyle of Cleveland, exSpeaker Keifer of Springfield, John H. Barker
of Pike county, and H. Lee Mory of Butler
county.
The Ohlo Republicans who were in town last Zanesville to-day and to-morrow, and Gov. Mc-

Speaker Keifer of Springfield, John H. Barker of Pike county, and H. Lee Mory of Butler county.

The Ohio Republicans who were in town last night said they were doubtful of the result, but were convinced that in any event McKinley would have the delegation of his State to the Republican National Convention next year. In whispers they said that this delegation would not have at heart the success of McKinley in the Convention, but would break and run at the first evidence of the success of Harrison or Morton. In other words, Foraker "has it in for McKinley," but is not prepared to show his hand until he himself is quite convinced that a Senatorship awaits Foraker. If he sees that Nash or Harris has the upper hand, Foraker, it is said, will play for a compromise candidate. Senator Brice does not go out for two years, but his successor is narried by the Legislature of Ohio this coming January.

The harmony dinner of Dr. Depew will bring out many complications. Last night telooked as if the only Republican candidates in sight were Harrison, Gov. Morton, Reed, and Allison, and that McKinley was not in it a little bit. through the mainsail of the Francis J. Campbell told the oystermen that they were attacked. Another shot followed, and then another.

Capt. Oliver Sneed of the schooner Volunteer promptly got out his repeating rifle and returned the fire, but the shooters were hidden. The shots still came thick and fast, and the oystermen all sought safety behind the cabins and in the holds of their boats.

The oystermen finally decided to go ashore to find out who was firing. A party of nine was made up and they pulled to the marsh in small boats. They took no weapons with them.

When the oystermen were still 150 yards away, two ambushed men broke cover and retreated, stopping occasionally to fire a shot. One ball went through the sleeve of Capt. Joe Hilton, and ho fell in his tracks.

The oystermen then gave up the pursuit. Capt. Hilton was taken aboard the sloop Francis J. Campbell, commanded by his brother, Martin Hilton, and sail was set for Long Beach, fifteen miles away. Dr. Day of Port Norris found that Hilton's thigh bone was splintered, and that the builet was lodged in it. He advised sending the patient to the German Hospital, Philadelphia, and Hilton was taken on the 4:30 o'clock train by Martin Hilton and A. T. Borden.

Six of the men who were on the meadows when Hilton was shot went to Hridgeton this afternoon and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Oliver Gandy. It is said that either (andy or his brother did the shooting.

DEVICE TO SWAMP PLATT.

Republican Cinb Agitating for a Great Big State Committee.

The Campaign Committee of the Republicar Club set the ball rolling last evening for an increase in the size of the Republican State Committee, and appointed a sub-committee of five to consider the several plans proposed. The idea A Member of the Order Who Backed His is to get the better of Platt by appealing to the is to get the better of Platt by appealing to the ambition of local leaders in small sections and alienating them from the majority faction.

The anti-Platt propaganda controlled by Cornelius N. Birse, which has loaded down the malls with anti-Platt literature for several months past, has undertaken to work in every cross roads to further the big committee idea. The most popular of the plans is to have a delegate from each of the 150 Assembly districts instead of one from each of the thirty-four Congress districts. The State Convention will settle it.

THE CONSOLIDATED LIBRARIES. John Bigelow Is Chosen President of the

a member of the A. P. A., and was not ashamed of it. When inside Kearns patted him on the shoulder and said he was glad there was one man belonging to the organization who was not ashamed to say so. Chatfield again reiterated the statement, and said he would use his revolver on any one who disputed his word. Kearns told him he was afraid to shoot, and, walking toward Chatfield, was told by the latter to keep away or he would surely use his revolver. A heated dispute followed, and Chatfield, taking deliberate aim, put a builst in Kearns's breast, from the effect of which he died in ten minutes.

A friend of the prisoner said last night that Chatfield was in a grocery kept by ex-l'atroiman Walters a few weeks ago, and became engaged in an altercation with Walters on religious matters, which resulted in a fight, in which Chatfield was the victor, and that several persons, including Kearns, had agreed to "do up" Chatfield at the first opportunity.

Kearns leaves a widow and three children. Chatfield is 23 years old and a carpenter by trade. Board of Trustees. The trustees of "The New York Library Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations," as the new consolidated libraries are to be called, met in the Astor Library for the first time yesterday afternoon. The agreement of consolidation had already been executed and the meeting of the Board yesterday was for organization. Of the twenty-one trustees the following were present: Samuel P. Avery, William Allen Butler, John L. Cadwalader, S. V. R. Cruger, Prof. Henry Drisler, Andrew H. Green, Edward King, John S. Kennedy, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Alexander Maitland, Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, Stephen H. Maitland, Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, Stephen H. Olin, Alexander E. Orr, Bishop Potter, George L. Rives, Phillip Schuyler, George W. Smith, and Frederick Sturges. The absentees were John Bigelow, who is in Europe, Daniel Huntington, and H. V. R. Ken-pedy.

Europe, Daniel Huntington, and H. V. R. Kennedy,
The first business was the election of officers,
John Bigelow was the unanimous choice of the
trustees for President. The other officers were
as follows: First Vice-President, Henry C.
Potter: Second Vice-President, John S. Kennedy: Secretary, George L. Rives; Treasurer,
Edward King.
The following standing committees were appointed: Finance-Messrs. King, Sturges,
Green, Maitiand, and Orr. Executive Committee-Messrs. Bigelow, Cadwalader, J. S. Kennedy, Ledyard, Cruger, and Rives, Library
Committee-Messrs. Bigelow, Markos, Maitland, Prof. Drisler, and Mr. Avery.
Nothing was done about a site for the new
library, but it has been practically settled that,
if certain restrictions can be removed, the consolidated libraries will be placed in the Lenox
Library building, and there they will remain
for some time to come.
The meeting adjourned to Monday, Oct. 21.

Arrested for Housebreaking. WASHINGTON, May 27 .- Milton Boyer, the in-

ventor of the "pigs in clover" puzzle, was arrested in Anacostia to-day, charged with house-He was apprehended through a copper cent, peculiarly marked, which was in the till at the

time of the robbery, and which Boyer passed at the same store the following day. He was ar-rested, and much of the stolen property is al-leged to have been found in his rooms. Hoyer is generally supposed to have made an enormous fortune out of his puzzle, but what-ever money it brought him was soon lost in theatrical ventures. Two Ex-Judges Wish to Sit in Special

Two candidates for the place of Justice of

Special Sessions are ex-Judges Nosh Davis, Republican, and George M. Van Hoesen, Democrat. Mr. Davis was once Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court. He is one of the counsel for the present Police Justices who contest that the law under which he seeks appointment is The Chicago Chronicle to Appear To-day

CHICAGO, May 27.-The first issue of the Chicago Chronicle, the only Democratic morning newspaper in Chicago, will appear to-morrow.
The new paper will have the full report of the
United Press, the Laffan News Bureau service,
and the cables and specials of THE NEW YORK
SUN. Horatio W. Seymour will be the publisher
and Martin J. Russell, Collector of the Port, the

men of Bethel, about three miles from hero, will join the society. The society perfected an organization last night and elected the following officers: President, Miss Maggle Drum; Vice-President, Miss Mary Higgins: Secretary, Miss Annie Fox; Treasurer, Miss Josie McNamara. The name of the organization will be the st. Peter's Ladies' Temperance Society. The Rev. Father Lynch was present at the meeting and spoke for an hour commending and encouraging the young women in the step they had taken. Each member subscribes to the platform of the society, one of the clauses of which is against marrying men who drink. Each young woman declares that she would rather live an old maid than to put herself in the position of being the wife of such a man. The members of the society expect to enroll 1,000 names. If, When Looking at the Admiral sign at Medison square, you are smoking an Admiral cigarette, the height the smoke will go before dissolving will be pretty mar the height of the letters. Guess. Try it.—ads.

CRISPI'S GREAT TRIUMPH. Italy Returns a Large Covernment Major-

Rome, May 27.-To-night it is known from the returns that 349 Government supporters are

elected. The Chamber consists of 508 members, and the Government will thus have a very strong majority. In forty-one districts reballots will be necessary. A number of these districts are certain to return supporters of Prime Minister Crispi.

Among the opposition candidates who were elected are thirty-one Radicals and fourteen

Socialists. The full figures from the Dronero district. province of Cuneo, show that ex-Prime Minister Giolitti was re-elected by a strong majority. The popularity of Signor Crispi among the electors is shown by the fact that he was elected

In no fewer than nine districts. The Under Secretary of the Ministry of Marine was a candidate in Viareggio, but was de-feated. The election in this town was marked with rioting, and during the mêlée the voting urns were broken.

LONDON, May 27.-The Post will to-morrow publish a despatch from Rome saying that the official returns show the election of 328 Ministerialists and 147 members of the Opposition, The latter comprise 102 Constitutionalists, 31 Radicals, and 14 Socialists. Re-ballots will be necessary in 35 districts, 19 of which are expected to return Government supporters.

-FELL FROM A BALLOON.

Young Man Carried 700 Feet High While Clinging to the Netting.

Sr. Louis, May 27 .- Among the attractions at Arsenal Island, a pleasure resort, yesterday afternoon was a balloon ascension and parachute drop by Prof. Barson, a local aeronaut. The aeronaut had a number of men engaged to assist in filling the balloon with gas and to steady it before it was released. Among these was Tony Heafle, aged 23 years. Heafle vainly urged Prof. Barson to permit him to accompany him in his flight.

When everything was in readiness the neronaut gave the order to "let go," and the bailoon shot upward. The spectators were suddenly horrified to see Heafle clinging to the netting on the upper part of the immense bag. The Professor's attention was attracted to Heafle when the balloon was about 700 feet from the ground, and he cried to him, "For God's sake hang onto the balloon!" but at that instant Heafle loosened his grasp on the ropes and went swirling through the air, turning several somersaults in his descent and striking the ground with such force as to crush his body into a hapeless mass.

Heafle is said to have gone to the grounds early in the day with a young woman, and later he quarrelled with her. It is suggested that his trip on the balloon was with the deliberate purpose of committing suicide in this novel manner.

MARTI'S BODY IDENTIFIED. It Is Buried at Santingo-More Troops

Going to Cuba HAVANA, May 27 .- A despatch from Santiago de Cuba says that the body of José Marti, the rebel leader, arrived at that place by train yesterday. It was escorted by a force of 700 Spanish troops for forty-two miles prior to its being placed upon the train at San Luis. The escort were attacked four times by insurgents, who endeavored to rescue the body from the captors. The rebels were repulsed each time. The body was buried at Santiago de Cuba at 8 o'clock this morning after it had been fully identified. LONDON, May 27,-A despatch from Madrid

to the Pall Mall Gazette says the cavalry regiments which are going to Cuba started for Cadiz, where they will embark to-day. A battalion of infantry which had been ordered to the Philippine Islands has been diverted to

ROBERT CENTER'S YACHT.

Presented to the Naval Academy by His WASHINGTON, May 27.-Mrs. Mary E. Ludlow of New York, has presented to the United States

rough Secretary Herbert. the cutter yacht Medusa as a memorial of her son, Robert Center, who was killed several weeks ago while riding a bleycle on the Boulevard in New York. This vessel is a keel cutter of 28.79 tons, 54 feet 7 inches long, 12 feet 4 inches wide, and 10 feet deep. The offer has been accepted, and when the yacht is delivered at Annapolis, with her complete equipment, she will be used by the cadets for short practice drills, forming a valuable adjunct to the curriculum. Mr. Center was an enthusiastic friend of the Annapolis Academy, and for many years was one of the few civillan members of the naval institute, which has its headquarters there. The academy authorities intend to change the name of the yacht. She will be called the Robert Center in honor of the donor.

SHEEP AND CATTLE WAR.

Renewal of Hostlittes Between Cattle-

men and Sheep Herders. WOLCOTT, Col., May 27 .- A courier from Steamboat Springs brings news of a fight between cattlemen and sheep herders yesterday, in which a number of men on both sides were badly wounded. So far as known, however, no one was killed. The sheep men were part of the Edwards outfit from Wyoming, and were driving their flocks over the range to this point where they intended to ship them East. The eattlemen had warned the sheep herders that they would resist their passage, and the result was a fight. John and Alexander Winslow, brothers, were the most seriously injured, both being badly cut. Thomas Dyce and William Martin also received dangerous wounds.

A Judge Shoots a Man He Had Fined.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 27. Judge McEllanev shot and killed Charles Bradshaw, white, today at Fort Mill. During the morning Bradshaw had been on trial for a petty offence before Judge McEllaney. He was found guilty and fined. He swore at the Judge and threatened to shoot him. Judge McEllaney left the court room to get a rifle. Bradsliaw appeared before the Court House later in the day and opened fire on the Judge with a revolver, shooting at him four times. The Judge returned the fire with his rifle.

Earthquakes in Asia and Africa.

St. Petersburg, May 27. A violent shock of earthquake was experienced in the village of Agikent, in the district of Baku, yesterday. Ninety-five houses were wrecked, and many of the inhabitants of the village were buried beneath the ruins. ZANZIBAR, May 27 .- A severe shock of earth-

quake was felt at Mombassa yesterday, but no great damage was done. The shock was also felt in the town of Malindi, where several houses were destroyed.

Miss Gould Probably Not the Aussymous Yesterday the statement was printed regard-

ing the recent bequest to the University of the City of New York that there is good reason to believe that the munificent friend of the New York University was Miss Helen Gould, and that associated with her was Frank Gould, her minor brother. Charles Butler, President of the Board of

Frustees of the university, said last evening:

"I have no reason to believe that the philan-thropist who recently gave a large sum to the university is Miss (Sould."

Chancellor MacCracken refused to speak of the matter last night. the matter last night. Good Wheels, These Libertys. Call and see them at 4 Warren et., 1.786 Broadway, New York, and 1,817 Bedford av., Frocklyn.—...du.

CHIEF BYRNES NO LONGER.

THE HEAD POLICEVAN OF NEW YORK RETIRED ON HALF PAY.

Sweeping Changes at the Top of the Denach ment Follow-Contin Acting Chief, with Three Acting Inspectors - Roosevelt ! hipper, Parkburst Gratified, Hyrnes Silent. and the Detective Bureau Retiring Rapidly-Eakins Not Allowed to Retire, but to Be Tried on Charges Berghold Out-

Four Sergeants Made Acting Captains. Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes was retiredyesterday on \$3,000 pension, on his own appli-cation. Inspector Coulin was detailed temporarily as acting Chief of Police, and Capts. Moses W. Cortwright, Nicholas Brooks, and John H. McCullagh were detailed as acting Inspectors. Capt. Berguold of the Illizabeth street station was retired and Sergeants Michael Sheehan, John H. Grant, Francis J. Kear, and Robert Young were made acting Captains to fill the four vacancles. Detective Sergeants Timethy Golden, Michael Crowley, and Charles Kush were retired with their Chief. Surgeon John H. Dorn was retired also. The Board refused to retire Capt, Joseph II. Eakins of the Mercer street police, and will try him on charges.

Everybody about the Headquarters building vas on the alert in the morning as the hour approached for the regular Board meeting. Chief of Police Byrnes, in uniform, arrived at his usual time, and about 10 o'clock all four Commissioners were at hand. By 10:30 a number of conferences had taken place between mem-bers of the Board, and President Roosevelt made his appearance again at his room next the Board room. He was asked whether, in case of Byrnes's retirement, he was going to take the place of Chief of Police.

"There is just as much chance of it," he said, as there is that I shall be made Admiral of the United States navy," He was smiling and boyish even in manner, "I may say," he con-tinued, "without in any way violating the confidence of the Board, that nothing but a mandamus could get me into the place."

With that he entered his room, but was out again in a moment. "Is there likely to be any great news as the

outcome of the meeting?" he was asked. "So far as I know nothing but some dry routine matters," he answered, "But"—and here he opened the door leading to the hallway-"I am going down to try and find out what is going on for myself."

He went first to Commissioner Parker's room. Then all the Commissioners went to Col. Grant's room. At 11:45 Commissioner Parker left the others and returned to his own room. A messenger went for Byrnes and the Chief joined Mr. Parker. Neither of them emerged until two minutes to 1 o'clock. The Chief of Police went directly to his own office on the first floor and began to cat his lunch. Mr. Parker went to the Board room carrying one of the department's printed forms of "Application for Retirement." He remained with his colleagues in secret session until 1:20 o'clock. when the doors were thrown open. There was a bit of talk while the people crowded about the Board table, but the moment the room was quiet Mr. Parker spoke.

His voice was hard and his words were carefully spoken, and delivered so slowly that it was easy to follow them with a pencil. He looked and speke Mina machine or 'e z it.

"Some time after the appointment of this Board, and, consequently, after I came into office, the Chief of Police, probably because of former official acquaintance, told me, privately, that if at any time the interests of the force, in which he had served for almost a lifetime, and in which he had risen from the lowest to the highest rank, should, in the opinion of the Board of Police, be served better by his retirement than by his continued presence upon it, he would feel it his duty not to embarrass the Board by his continued presence but to hand them his application for retirement. He has stated that to me not upon one occasion alone, but upon several. In conformity with that statement, and with the spirit he then expressed, he handled me this morning his application for retirement, which I now wish to present for action by the Board.

have been many statements attributed to its members by the press in a more or less indirect fashion which I am authorized by the Board to

members by the press in a more or less indirect fushion which I am authorized by the Board to state have been, so far as the Board is concerned, unauthorized. Under all those statements the Chief of Police has, so far as this Board knows, remained absolutely silent, which was in the direct line of his duty as an officer.

"He requests me to say to this Board that if hereafter the experience which he has acquired in his long term of service here shall, in the judgment of the Board or any of its members, or of any future administration, enable him to aid in any degree whatever in the administration or elevation of this department, he freely and joyfully tenders them his assistance."

There was no word of comment upon either the speech or the application for retirement. Mr. Parker, who sits next to Major Kipp, handed the application paper to the latter, who, assuming his routine voice, said: "Application of Chief of Police Byrnes to be retired; pension, \$3,000." Then with pencil ready to check the voice he called the roll:

"Mr. President?"

"Yes."
"Commissioner Andrews?"

"Yes."
"Commissioner Grant?"

"Yes."

"Commissioner Grant?"
"Yes."

"Commissioner Grant?"
"Yes."
"Commissioner Parker?"
"Yes."
"The Board will go into executive session,"
said President Roosevelt, and again the doors
were closed. Mr. Parker came out, sent a messenger down stairs, and a minute later, at 1::7
o'clock, Mr. Byrnes appeared and entered the
room. His uniform had disappeared, his badge
was gone, and he was in civilina's garb. At 1:30
he came out again, went down stairs, and entered the Detective Bureau. A little later he
was in his old office packing up his private
papers and other effects preparatory to moving
out.

out.
"I have nothing to say," he said; "no statement to make. If any statement is to be made, let the Commissioners make it." He said ho should remain in the building only two or three

hours longer.

As Hyrnes left the secret meeting of the Board, Inspector Conlin was sent for. It was To'clock when he emerged, and President Roosevelt threw open the door, announcing that the meeting was open again. As soon as he had resumed his sent he announced that the Police Civil Service Board had been appointed, and that its members would be Inspector Coulin. Capt. Cortright of the Eddridge street station, Capt. Rooks of the East 126th street station, Capt. McCullagh of the West Thirty-seventh street station, and Capt. Elbert O. Smith of the East Twenty-second street station.

"Inspector Coulin," Mr. Rooseveit continued, "is detailed as Acting Cinei of Police, and Captains Cortright, Brooks, and McCullagh are detailed as Acting Inspectors. They will be relieved from duty in their precincts and will report at once to inspector Coulin to be assigned to their new duties."

President Rooseveit's memory was prodded here by a word from Mr. Anarews, and he said:

"Inspector Coulin will report a list of Sergents in a few minutes from which we can select acting Captains."

There was a pause then an awkward one, The Commissioners loosed blankly at each other until President Rooseveit ended it, saying: "I think that is all there is to say. The Board will take a recess until 4 o'clock."

Then leaning forward toward Capt. Eakins, who had been walting around all day, he said: "Capt. Fakins, that will have special reference to your case." hours longer.
As Hyrnes left the secret meeting of the Board.

An attempt was made at once to interview the members of the Board, but President Rooseveit, first calling the attention of each of the members to himself, said that it was understood that none of them would have anything to say about the day's proceedings, so far as they related to Mr. Byrnes's retirement. To this each member assented

secured. It was learned that the Board, had retired Detective Sergeants Golden and Crowley and Sur-geon Dorn. Golden supplication was made only yesterday. He is one of the four men of the old detective force who were retained in the bureau by Hyrnes. Bank thieves and people of that act were the kind he knew, and he did valuable

aort were the kind he knew, and he did valuable duty in Wall street, where he was for years at the head of the branch police bureau. Yesterday was his birtinday, and he was 65 years old. The fact that fooden and Crowley had sone out with their old chief, perhaps, gave rise to a rumor that Yon Gerichten and Helly would restire, too, and that Byrnes would start a private detective agency of his own down town, but it was only a rumor.

At the second meeting, which was not held until 6 o'clock P. M., the Board retired Capt. Berghold of the Elizabeth street polic; and Detective Bergsont Charles Kush. On the appli-